DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 296 254 CG 020 946

TITLE Task Force on Teenage Pregnancy: Productive People, Productive Policies.
INSTITUTION National Governors' Association, Washington, DC. Center for Policy Research and Analysis.
PUB DATE 87
NOTE 58p.
AVAILABLE FROM National Governor's Association, Hall of States, 444 North Capital Street, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20001-1572.
PUB TYPE Reports - General (140) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Adolescents; Costs; *Early Parenthood; Financial Support; Parents; *Pregnancy; *Prevention; *Programs; *Resources

ABSTRACT

This report on teenage pregnancy is divided into three parts, each of which provides specific resources for those who are initiating or expanding programs to prevent teenage pregnancy and to serve parenting teenagers. Part I, a "Catalog of Programs to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy and Serve Pregnant Adolescents and Teenage Parents," presents a listing of selected programs at the local level, which others might wish to consider. Part II contains a guide, "Finding Federal Money for Programs that Prevent Teenage Pregnancy," lists federal programs, national funding levels, matching requirements, a description of conventional uses of funds, and suggestions for other innovative uses. Part III includes additional resources. Among these is a cartoon tabloid produced by the Georgia Office of Child Support Recovery which communicates to teenagers the financial responsibilities of having a baby. Other resources included are an annotated listing of additional publications, programs, and curricula material. (ABL)

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Task Force on Teenage Pregnancy

PRODUCTIVE
PEOPLE
PRODUCTIVE
POLICIES

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National Governors' Association
Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20001-1572
(202) 624-5300

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INTRODUCTION

This Supporting Works is divided into three parts, each of which provides specific resources for those who are initiating or expanding programs to prevent teenage pregnancy and serve parenting teens. Part I, a "Catalog of Programs to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy and Serve Pregnant Adolescents and Teenage Parents," presents a listing of selected programs at the local level, which others might wish to consider. The catalog is reprinted with permission from a pamphlet called "Preventing Teenage Pregnancy: A Literature Review," published by the Center for the Study of Social Policy, 236 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Part II contains a guide, "Finding Federal Money for Programs that Prevent Teenage Pregnancy," prepared by Tom Berkshire, assistant to the Governor for state policy analysis in Illinois. The guide lists federal programs, national funding levels, matching requirements, a description of conventional uses of the funds, and suggestions for other innovative uses.

Part III includes additional resources. Among these is a cartoon tabloid produced by the Goergia Office of Child Support Recovery, which communicates to teenagers the financial responsibilities associated with having a baby. The tabloid has been distributed to 127,000 middle and high school students, and discussed with them by teachers, school counselors, school nurses and other students. To date, the tabloid has been adopted by two other states for use in their schools. Other resources are an annotated listing of additional publications, programs, and curricula material others may wish to investigate.

PART ONE: Catalog of Programs to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy and Serve Pregnant Adolescents and Teenage Parents

PROGRAMS TO DEFER SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Girls Club of America Nationwide	Prevent young girls from becoming sexually active; Increase their awareness of pressures to become sexually active; Reinforce the decision to postpone such activity by building assertiveness and self confidence	12- to 14-year-old girls; reaches 200 girls/year	Postponing sexual involvement courses ("Will Power, Won't Power") Eight week cyclical course with guest speakers from Planned Parenthood and local health department.
Grady Memorial Hospital and Emory University Atlanta, Georgia	Help young teens postpone sexual involvement; Help young teens understand societal pressures which influence youth's sexual behavior; Help young teens understand their rights in social relationships; Help young teens deal with pressure situations through the use of assertive responses; Give parents tools to help young teens postpone sexual involvement.	13- to 15-year-old teens and their parents	Postponing sexual involvement curriculum. Four components of curriculum are: Social pressure; Peer pressure; Problem solving; Using new skills.
Children's Defense Fund (CDF) Washington, D.C.	To prevent first pregnancies among teens by discouraging them from becoming sexually active or at least making them sexually responsible.	Teens and the public-at-large	Information dissemination campaign; posters, pamphlets, reports, T.V. spots, conferences.
Fertility Appreciation for Families Project Mandeville, Louisiana (Family of the Americas Foundation)	To prevent teen premarital sexual relations.	Parents and teens in Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas	Program developed adult curriculum for parents with children aged 0-14 and parent/adolescent curriculum to be used with parents and their teens, aged 11-19.

Programs to Defer Sexual Activity (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Life and Family National Demonstration Project Minneapolis, Minnesota	Delay onset of sexual intercourse among 7th and 8th grade students; To instill values supporting sexual restraint in adolescence; Increase amount of parent/child communication re: human sexuality	7th and 8th grade public school students in Denver, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, and San Francisco Bay Area	Parents attend 3-session course introducing them to curriculum their children will be taught and the teacher who will work with them; "Parents' Manual" is given to parents.
Family Life Model Demonstration Project Elmira, New York	Increase teens' and parents' awareness of various aspects of family life, thereby decreasing teen pregnancy rates and helping teens postpone their sexual activity	Teens and parents in Hartford, Connecticut; Tioga County, New York; Bradford County, Pennsylvania; Rochester, New York	Teen/parent workshops; family group meetings at neighborhood sites; parent support groups to help parents communicate with their kids before/after workshops and group meetings.
Adolescent/ Parent Prevention Program (Greene County Health Care Inc., North Carolina	Help young people avoid sexual involvement	Students at Greene Central Junior High and Snow Hill Senior High	Three series of classes each aimed at different grade level; individual and group counseling; informal "rap sessions" in mobile unit on campus.
Appalachian Adolescent Health and Education Project Morristown, Tennessee	To reach teens before they become sexually active and to encourage them to delay sexual activity	White population who reside in 15 rural counties of East Tennessee (teens and parents)	Counselors provide education, individual/group counseling and referral services to teens and their parents in local schools, churches and community organizations.

SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
National Family Life Education Network Santa Cruz, California	To test/evaluate program materials used in family life education program in effort to prevent teen pregnancy	Students in grades 7-12 in California junior and senior high schools, in various middle-low income ethnic neighborhoods	Produced program materials used in family life education program.
Camden County Adolescent Family Life Program Camden, New Jersey	Prevent teen pregnancy	Teens (not prone to be sexually active) and their families in southern New Jersey	Six-week family life education series to 37 school districts; Parents and children participate in series "Communicating With Your Child About Sexuality."
Education for Responsible Parenthood Dallas, Texas	To provide a comprehensive education program for responsible parenthood	5th, 7th grade and high school students as well as special education students; sexuality curriculum reaches 135 schools in public school system	Classroom/home program teaching family life education, human growth and development.
New Jersey Family Life Education Program New Jersey	To provide locally-developed family life educaiton programs before the end of junior high and again in senior high school	Junior and senior high school students in New Jersey public schools	Mandatory state-wide sex education program. Four broad areas of instruction: interpersonal relationships; human sexual development; responsible personal behavior; creation of strong families.
Mt. Vernon Family Life Education Program Mt. Vernon, New York	To provide knowledge and educational experience necessary to postpone sexual activity among teens, decrease rate of teen pregnancy and enhance family/teen communication re: human sexuality issues	Students in grades 5-8	Family Life Education curriculum for 5th-8th grades; teacher training workshops on how to teach curriculum; for parents: overview seminars, workshops, and concluding parent/child celebrations.
School/Community Sexual Risk Reduction Program for Teens Columbia, South Carolina	Postpone sexual activity among teens	Black, rural population of teens, parents, educators, school administrators and community members grades K-12	Training to teachers and community leaders on educating teens to defer sexual activity and continuous reinforcement of this by community

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Teen Awareness Program (TAP) Tulsa, Oklahoma	To encourage thoughtful decision making in all aspects of one's life	Students, aged 13-16	Curriculum includes: decision making; anatomy/gynecology; teen feelings; venereal disease; pregnancies; birth control; parenting.
Planned Parenthood of America, Clearinghouse for Sexuality and Population Education Materials New York, New York	To reach the entire community through extensive pregnancy prevention effort	Planned Parenthood affiliates that provide family planning/counseling services and health/sexuality education	Develops programs in areas of sexuality and family planning education for 190 affiliates nationwide. One such program is the "Askable Parent Program."
Family Life Education Workshops New York, New York	Prevent teen pregnancy	Students, professionals and parents from communities across the city	Sex education and health education and follow-up counseling; services coordinated with Columbia Presbyterian Hospital outpatient and young adult clinics. Parent workshops are held.
We're Educators–A Touch of Class (WEATOC) Boston, Massachusetts	Healthy adolescent development through education and training for families	Youth, ages 8-21 and parents	Peer training and counseling; sex education courses for parents and 9-19 year olds; self-esteem workshops; theatrical presentations; speaking engagements
An Alternative National Curriculum Provo, Utah (Brigham Young University)	Enhance the quality of family relationships and foster sense of personal control/responsibility among teens	Pre-teens, teens and parents in Albuquerque, Salt Lake City, Spanish Fork, Utah and several areas in Southern California	Curriculum taught to 10th, 11th, and 12th grade public school students by trained volunteer teachers; parents may attend evening meetings
Parent and Teens Together Program Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Help enhance family communication	For parents and teens in Philadelphia	Eight-week program with focus on sexuality, school experiences and vocational plans

Community-based Programs (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Boys Club of Des Moines Des Moines, Iowa	Help members to become more knowledgeable about, comfortable with and responsible for his/her own emerging sexuality	12- to 16-year-old teens (male and female)	Sex education workshops to discuss preventive health, substance abuse, stress reduction, youth rights and sexuality issues
Big Brothers/Big Sisters Des Moines, Iowa	Establish facilitator's credibility; Promote group identification; Help participants become more aware of their strengths/weaknesses as sexuality educators; Increase participants' knowledge of sexuality.	Staff from Big Brothers and Youth Serving Agencies Project	Sex education training program (four weekly sessions); self-tests films, role-playing and group discussions are used
Youth Development Center Hudson, Ohio	Correct misconceptions held by boys re: sex/sexuality; Help boys become more aware of their own sexuality and their own "physical changes"	Delinquent boys, aged 13-18, residing at Youth Development Center	Sexuality discussions. Guest speaker leads discussions; also uses posters, comic books, puzzles, word games and films.
Teen Services Program Atlanta, Georgia	Prevent teen pregnancy	8th grade public school students (7,500/year) in Atlanta	Seven-part human sexuality program "Let's Talk: Campaign for Responsible Parenthood"–four-month media campaign.
NW Louisiana Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Shreveport, Louisiana	Prevent teen pregnancy	Pre-teens, teens and their parents	Provides education to teens, parents and community. Three-fold approach: Family Life Education course - for parents and other adults who work with teens; Teen Living Series - for teens 10-17 years-old in community-based settings; Community Resource Network - sponsors activities that promote public awareness of extent/consequences of teen pregnancy.

Community-based Programs (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Minnesota Institute of Public Health Anoka, Minnesota	Reduce incidence/prevalence of health and social problems associated with early sexual activity	Parents of pre-teen and teenage children living in rural areas of Minnesota	Project has two components: Parent education program coordinated through health departments, schools, parent organizations and churches in Minnesota; T.V. series on both public and commercial T.V. following same general sequence as parent education program (between 100,000 and 125,000 watched program).
Parents and Adolescents Can Talk (PACT) Bozeman, Montana	Help parents improve communication with their teens; Help teens understand their physical development and learn responsible behavior	Teens in grades 5-8 and their parents	Community-based education and training program
Bootheel Adolescent Family Life Project Kennet, Missouri	To educate/motivate parents to become primary sex educators of their children	Parents of school-age children living in "Bootheel" area of Missouri	Has three components: Parent Education Workshops; Health care follow-up to pregnant teens; Adoption counseling for pregnant teens.
Reducing the Incidence of Pregnancy Among Minority Adolescents Project New York, New York	To enhance the ability of minority parents to be the primary providers of information about sexuality to their teenage children	Minority parents of 10- to 16-year-old children at 5 sites: Colorado Springs, Colorado; Dallas, Texas; Tampa, Florida; Syracuse, New York; and Detroit, Michigan	Three weekly sessions, training parents to increase positive communication about family values and postponement of sexual activity.
School/Community Sexual Risk Reduction Program for Teens Columbia, South Carolina	Postpone sexual activity among teens	Black, rural poapulation of teens, parents, educators, school administrators and community members Grades K-12	Training to teachers and community leaders on educating teens to defer sexual activity and continuous reinforcement of this by community.

Community-based Programs (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Child Opportunity Program TAP-AWARE Denver, Colorado	To educate persons on sexual responsibility, peer pressure, adoption, postponement of sexual activity, self esteem, etc	Male and female pre-teens, teens, parents, and families	Workshops are presented to schools, community, youth groups and teen residential centers; programs also set up for community-based groups (of probation officers, vocational counselors, social service agencies, businessmen).
Adolescent Family Life Services Emporia, Kansas	Prevent teen pregnancy	White rural population of teens, pre-teens, and parents	Activities on sex education: (e.g. separate classes for boys and girls, aged 8-11 and 12-15 and their parents).
St. Mary Human Development Center Ridgeland, South Carolina	Reduce pregnancy rate among county's adolescents	Black, rural population of teens	Ten hour decision-making course, sponsored by community groups, taught in Jasper County junior and senior high schools.
Adolescent Pregnancy Care and Prevention Project Amarillo, Texas		Racially mixed populations of Amarillo and Lubbock, Texas	Presentations to youth groups on sexuality and decisionmaking; parent seminars; public presentations.
Adolescent Family Life Project Boston, Massachusetts		Students in grades 7-12, their parents, and teachers in schools/community agencies throughout Boston	Family life education curriculum for students in grades 7-10, and their parents, and their teachers. Curriculum offered in both Spanish and English.

CLINICS

SCHOOL-BASED CLINICS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Maternal and Infant Care Project, High School Clinic Education and Day Care Program St. Paul, Minnesota	Reduce teen pregnancy and help teen mothers finish school and get a job	Students of 4 local high schools	Health clinics in 4 high schools where comprehensive services (e.g. family planning, day care, health education, prenatal care, counseling) are provided.
Dusable High School Clinic Chicago, Illinois	Reduce teen pregnancy Help teen mothers finish school and get a job	Students of Dusable High School	Family planning, contraceptive information/devices, treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy testing, prenatal care and counseling.
Texas Youth Clinic West Dallas, Texas	Prevent teen pregnancy	Students of a West Dallas High School	Comprehensive health services and supportive counseling. Located adjacent to school.
Lanier High School Adolescent Health Education Program Jackson, Mississippi	Prevent teen pregnancy	Students of Lanier High School	Health education, health clinic, pregnancy amelioration and child care program. Wide array of medical services available, as well as sex and family life education and counseling.
Urban Affairs Corporation (UAC) Clinic Houston, Texas	To provide quality health, education, psychological and social services to students	8,000 students in 7 schools	Physicals, pregnancy tests, prenatal care, weight control, VD testing/treatment, pediatric care, counseling. Health education includes family planning education and services.

COMMUNITY-BASED CLINICS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Teen Services Program Atlanta, Georgia	Prevent teen pregnancy	Sexually active, pregnant and parenting teens, 16 years and younger	Comprehensive health clinic in Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.
Young Adult Clinic, Columbia Presbyterian Hospital New York, New York	Meet health needs of low-income, inner city population	Hispanic teens in New York City (Averages 4,000 visits/year)	Hospital based health clinic with specialized services for sexually active teens (e.g. individual counseling).
National Institute for Adolescent Pregnancy and Family Services, Temple University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Prevent teen pregnancy	Teens (pregnant and non-pregnant, male and female) and their families	Model comprehensive center; includes school-age parent program (sponsored by Philadelphia schools); plan for Temple University Hospital to locate its teen clinic within Institute as of "this fall" (year not known).
Adolescent Primary Health Care Center Houston, Texas Temple University	Improve health of disadvantaged children Assist teen parents and their children	Students from 7 inner-city high schools (approximately 6,000 students)	Routine medical care; pregnancy testing; infant, child, and maternity care; family planning and sex education through individual counseling; child care center for children of teen mothers.
Teen Indian Pregnancy and Prevention Services (TIPPS) Seattle, Washington	Reduction of first and repeat births to teens; Improved health outcomes for pregnant teens and their children; Improved economic status.	Seattle's Indian and Alaskan Native teen population (pregnant and non-pregnant)	Prenatal care; post-delivery care; individual counseling; career exploration; agency referral.
Spectrum Health Services Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Prevent teen pregnancy	West Philadelphia teen population	Primary health care center that provides family planning services, among other things, to teens. Has had to curtail some services due to lack of funding – door-to-door outreach workers; very successful "clubs" for young teens; and some kinds of counseling activities.

Community-based Clinics (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine Family Planning Clinic Model Baltimore, Maryland	Prevent teen pregnancy	Students of two inner-city schools in Baltimore	Family planning, (sex and family life education; counseling; referrals; birth control). Clinic is adjacent to two schools.

MEDIA

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Radio Spots Tacoma, Washington	To portray negative consequences of early childbearing for a typical high school couple in a way that is interesting, entertaining and easily available to the general public	Local community	Thirty-segment "soap opera" called "General High School," produced by Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department. Accompanied by citations of referral sources for family planning, maternal and child health.
Center for Population Options TV Project	To increase prime time entertainment reflecting responsible views	General public	T.V. special featuring story of pregnant 16 year old; T.V. special on Margaret Sanger, founder of birth control movement; "commercials" for responsible sexuality; public service announcements (by teen stars) to counter suggestive lyrics of rock music.
Body Awareness Resource Network (BARNY) Project Madison, Wisconsin	To meet information and communication needs of adolescents and their parents concerning sexual issues	Teens and their parents (available for home, clinic and school use)	Computer-based health education system.
Family Life Theatre New York, New York	To attract needy adolescents to health services	A mixed ethnic city neighborhood of students, parents and professionals	Improvisational youth theatre group (health outreach program of Family Life Division, Metropolitan Hospital Center). Uses audience participation; creates its own material about health/social issues; creates and coordinates other youth theatre groups.
Teatro Hey-Health Education for Youth New York, New York	Help prevent teen pregnancy	Parents, professionals, and students in all New York City neighborhoods	Improvisational youth theatre group that provides health education and peer counseling.

ENHANCING SELF ESTEEM

FAMILY PROGRAMS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program East Harlem, New York	To prevent teen pregnancy by using a holistic approach involving teens and their families	Teens and parents in East Harlem, New York	Pregnancy Prevention Program has five components: Family life and sex education; Intramural sports; Esteem enhancement; Career awareness and employment; Health and medical services.
Mother-Daughter Program, Planned Parenthood Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Enhancing parent-teen communication about sexuality; Preventing unwanted pregnancies.	Teens and their mothers (or mother surrogates); may include sisters, aunts, family friends; has little success in attracting suburban or working class clients	One-session program
Family Talks Nampa, Idaho	To help parents promote healthy attitudes toward sex among their children	Parents, age 25-50 (or younger) in rural/suburban area	Demonstration project that developed parent-child communication seminars on sexuality; also developed full range of program materials including leader training and parent guides.
Services to Young Families, Cuyohoga County Department of Human Services Cleveland, Ohio	Prevent teen pregnancy and help families raise their babies	Teens from Cuyohoga County (approximately 700/year)	Social services counseling, academic and personal development classes; sponsors "Family Sunday Programs" which includes father of baby and teen mother's present boyfriend; developed booklets on child care for teen parents.

Family Programs (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Concerned Parents National Demonstration Projects Los Angeles, Albuquerque, San Antonio, Miami, Boston	To prevent/alleviate teen pregnancy in Hispanic communities by strengthening the teen/family relationship	Latino communities at five sites: Los Angeles, Albuquerque, San Antonio, Miami, Boston	At each of five demonstration sites, local Hispanic agency (sponsor) will form and train group of concerned parents to "assess attitudes" of other parents and teens in community re teen pregnancy; after this is major community outreach campaign to involve parents, professionals and concerned citizens; result will be resource network parents can draw on for improving teen/family relationships.
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program Gallaudet College Washington, D.C.	To help hearing and deaf parents of deaf children to communicate on teen sexuality issues	Deaf children and their families in U.S.	Parent training and parent/child workshops on adolescent sexuality issues.
Model Family Centered Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program for Rural Communities in Maine Augusta, Maine	To improve family communication by training health educators to provide group counseling to parents and young teens	White population of families living in five rural communities in Maine (Bucksport, Eastport, Lubec, Ashland, and Kezar Falls)	Trains health educators in counseling techniques; then, they counsel teens and their families.
Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Project Detroit, Michigan	Prevent teen pregnancy	Ethnically diverse population (two-thirds white and remainder, black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American)	Communication Around Sexual Issues (CASI) program consists of parent-teen workshops, and a community education component.

PEER PROGRAMS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
St. Paul's Episcopal Church Cleveland Heights, Ohio	Provide an atmosphere where young people feel comfortable enough to share their deepest needs and concerns; Help young people identify problems and conflicts in their daily alives; Enhance skills that will enable them to suggest alternative ways of coping with problems.	Teens (with parental approval) in grades 9-12	Peer group counseling training program; content of sessions determined by what teens want to know; training in listening skills, values clarification, problem solving, decision making and referrals.
Counseling by Teens Program Cleveland YWCA Cleveland, Ohio	To develop a relaxed atmosphere for learning where questions and concerns of teens could be considered and human sexuality could be discussed frankly	Teens in 10th grade (participate as counselors for three years) after getting parental consent	Provides training in communication skills, awareness of differing sexual values/attitudes, and information on human sexuality.
Iowa Runaway Service Des Moines, Iowa	To educate teen peers re community resources available	Teens and community at large	Youth Advisory Committee, composed of 10-20 teens, many of whom are former runaways, helps other youngsters become familiar with community services through a "Youth Services Day Festival."

GROUP COUNSELING

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Adolescent Clinic, Children's Hospital, National Medical Center Washington, D.C.	Prevent teen pregnancy and promote healthy teens	Teens, age 13-19 (male and female), most from surrounding neighborhood, mostly black, inner city area	Sex rap group program with a wide range of topics discussed.
Pima Associated Services for Adolescent Family Education Tucson, Arizona	Prevent teen pregnancy and promote postponement of sexual activity	Teens and pre-teens who are pregnant, parenting and at risk of pregnancy	Collaborative effort by seven non-profit agencies whose services are coordinated and monitored by Tucson Unified School District Number One. Preventive services are provided by five of these agencies. Workshops are held for 4th, 5th, and 6th graders, their parents and professionals.
Dynamics of Relationships Washington, D.C.	Help teens develop a sense of self-worth; more realistic understanding of marriage, parenting, and family life; new and effective communication skills; and a deeper understanding of commitment needed to have lasting, loving relationships.	High school students	One-year curriculum is now being tested in four D.C. high schools.
Santa Barbara California Girls Club Self-Help Book Santa Barbara, California	To assist young women in identifying and developing individual strengths/skills by examining reality of early childbearing as a deterrent to achieving independent, productive life	Ninth-grade girls	9- to 18-week course built around a 210-page workbook called CHOICES: A Teen Woman's Journal for Self Awareness and Personal Planning. Teacher leads class through do-it-yourself exercises dealing with decisionmaking, assertiveness training and values clarification.
Toward One's Potential (TOP) St. Louis, Missouri (Junior League)	Prevent teen pregnancy and school dropouts; Improve skills in self awareness, interpersonal relationships, communication, problem solving, goal setting, social and personal responsibility, and community involvement.	Male and female teens, aged 12-18 in grades 7-12. As of 1986, 24 sites in 15 cities, 10 states and 2 countries have been designated for the program.	Two-pronged approach: Weekly discussions that address selfawareness, human development, and interpersonal relationships; Teen volunteer experience in community.

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Inwood House Community Out-Reach Program New York, New York	To prevent teen pregnancy by providing information, referral and counseling services to high risks teens.	Male and female teens	Individual and group counseling; sex and health education information; outreach social workers placed on-site in seven junior and senior high schools, where they counsel and conduct classroom presentations.
Youth Health Services Elkins, West Virginia	Prevent Teen Pregnancy	Rural population of Appalachia	Services based on Staged Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Model (i.e., tailors services to teens' degree of pregnancy risk).

PARENTING/LIFE SKILLS FOR TEEN PARENTS

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Rochester Adolescent Maternity Project University of Rochester Hospital Rochester, New York	To prevent developmental delays in infants by teaching their teen parents how to stimulate them.	Pregnant teens and teen mothers	Hospital-based program offering comprehensive health care, counseling and health education/self development services to pregnant teens; gynecological and family planning services for teen mothers.
MELD Project Child Welfare League of America Minnesota, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina	To help teens become more confident and competent parents	Teen parents (four groups of 15) at four sites (Minneapolis, Cleveland, Toledo, Atlanta, and Charlotte) and their babies	Parent education groups ("Young Moms" groups) meet weekly for two-year period; curriculum covers health, child development, nutrition, educational/vocational planning, and use of social services.
Infant Stimulation/Mother Training Project Cincinnati, Ohio	Help teen mothers raise healthy babies	High-risk mother/infant pairs (when infants are 3- to 5-weeks old)	Hospital-based services and parent educational groups; focus on infant care and child development (classes run for twenty weeks)
Harlem Hospital Center New York, New York	To determine if health education programs, which work with highly motivated mothers in special settings, can also work with low income, less motivated population as part of standard hospital prenatal services	High-risk population of which teen mothers are a part	Pre- and post-natal care through four neighborhood health centers to 400 women and their babies; also provides health education, parenting information and social services.
Mayo Adolescent Parents Program	Infant Support	Pregnant teens and teen mothers	Three major components: Adolescent parents' guidance clinic-weekly group sessions; Adolescent maternity program-supportive counseling, education, and prenatal medical care; Infant Clinic-medical care/counseling during postnatal phase.
Teen Fathers Program Cleveland, Ohio		Teen fathers and their male peers and siblings	Fathering education, psycho-social counseling, job-seeking skills, outreach, referral, Teen Father Hotline.

Parenting/Life Skills for Teen Parents (continued)

Program	Objectives	Target Population	Services/Methods
Lula Belle Stewart Center Detroit, Michigan	To work with other local institutions in providing continuous care to teen parents until they can function independently	Pregnant and parenting teens male and female	Community-based social service agency providing on-site school program and child care, information and referral services. Parenting skill sessions in evenings for mothers and fathers.
Our Place Evanston, Illinois		Teen mothers and fathers, their children, and at risk youth (male and female) (mostly black)	Teen parent drop-in center run by community-based social service agency; sponsors Extended Family Project, junior high prevention project, on-site education and child care; also has "Partners Program" (one-on-one volunteer support) foremost needy teen mothers. Uses outreach home visits.
Addison Center Parent/Child Care Middlebury, Vermont	To guide teens to become more competent parents	Low-income, white rural population of pregnant and parenting (male and female) teens	Community-based parent support network that provides day care, personal development classes, job preparation/placement, and advocacy.
Family Life Center, The Bridge Boston, Massachusetts		Deeply troubled "turned off" youth from multi-problem families (2,500 cleints/year)	For teen mothers, child care and parenting skills; for at-risk youth, counseling, medical care, family planning, employment counseling and placement; also assistance with GED.
Comprehensive Health Education Program (CHEP) Corpus Christi, Texas		Pregnant teens of largely Hispanic population in Corpus Christi, Texas	Two components: Health Care and/or Education leading to a GED.

PART TWO: Federal Resource Guide for Teen Pregnancy Programs

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESOURCE GUIDE

This resource guide describes funding methods for health, education, and social service programs to prevent adolescent pregnancy and assist in teen parenting. It is intended to serve policy staff members in Governors' offices and agency directors' offices with the central purpose of providing a road map for those who want to increase the priority and related funding for new initiatives in the area of teen pregnancy prevention. In an era when neither state nor federal budgets are growing, this resource guide will be an important guide to find funding sources from current federal programs.

Program funding is legitimately available through over fifty federal programs from at least six federal agencies. Some of these programs are competitive, some require a state or local match, and some, even in this day and age, are open-ended. The guide shows recent national budget levels so that the user can determine whether funding will be a re-ordering of priorities or based on new resources.

The guide discusses services currently being paid for under the specific categorical program which could also be used in another state. In general, the discussion derives from the following financial rule: since teen pregnancy programs have a priority that is higher than any other in terms of preventing long-term costs, hardship, and unnecessary misery, all services under that priority can be funded under any of these programs whether new money is available or not. A clear set of priorities by a Governor or a department head will enable the development of an overall strategy to effectively address this major public problem.

The Structure of this Manual

A large number of states have programs that address adolescent pregnancy problems using a couple of these funding sources. Few, if any, use most of these sources as a comprehensive strategy. To effectively reduce teenage pregnancy, states must address the health, education, employment and training, and parenting needs of the teen, including day care. States are showing that it is possible to put together a program and show dramatic declines in the problems associated with this age group. However, the program cannot be "demonstration" site specific and it cannot deal with an isolated part of the problem.

This guide addresses the role federal programs can play. It does not address state resources or private resources. Both of the latter can be used to fill-in the gaps or provide the "glue" to make the program work.

The guide is "technical" because finding, getting, contracting for, managing, and documenting what is done with grant money can be extraordinarily complex. It is the first source document that should be used to provide direction to program operators.

Each page contains similar information about each federal program:

- **Program Title.**
- **Uniform Catalog Number.** Helps the reader locate further details on program operations from the Federal Domestic Catalog, published by the Office of Management and Budget, and get the specific state federal funding levels from the Federal Funds Information Service, operated by the National Governors' Association.
- **National Funding Level.** Shows the trend in federal funding over the last four years.
- **Matching Ratio.** Identifies whether a program requires a match of state or private dollars.
- **Description.** Kinds of programs that use the federal source for funding adolescent pregnancy service programs.
- **Possible Uses.** Categorical grant program explains other uses of the resource that may affect future programming for teen services.

Conclusion

Governors and department heads can set priorities for how resources are to be used. They also can create high level or grassroots organizational relationships that will cause services and resources to be better coordinated. Even in this era of apparent resource shortages, governmental leaders can graft current programs to help solve a series of problems which are not only catastrophic to the teen mother, child, and family, but which also drain public resources that could be used to help all citizens achieve a higher potential.

Family Planning Title X

Catalog Number: 13.217

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	142.5	142.5	142.5

Match Ratio: 90 Percent Federal

Description:

The family planning program can provide education, counseling, comprehensive medical and social services necessary to enable individuals to freely determine the number and spacing of their children, therefore helping to reduce maternal and infant mortality, and promoting the health of mothers and children.

Possible Uses:

Title V is the old standby for the provision of family planning services. Some JTPA service delivery areas routinely offer referrals to family planning for job trainees. Much of Title X current expenditures could be funded by Medicaid Title XIX in many areas. Review the targeting of Title X current expenditures programs to see if it reaches the teenage at-risk population.

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

Catalog Number: 13.994

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	478	457	478

Match Ratio: 57 Percent Federal

Description:

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant enables states to maintain and strengthen their leadership in planning, promoting, coordinating, and evaluating health care for mothers and children and in providing health services for mothers and children who do not have access to adequate health care.

Possible Uses:

States may use funds for the provision of health services and related activities, including planning, administration, education, and evaluation consistent with the description of intended expenditures and statement of assurances. Funds may not be used for (1) inpatient services other than those provided to crippled children or to high-risk pregnant women and infants and other such inpatient services that the secretary may approve; (2) cash payments to intended recipients for health services; (3) purchase and improvement of land, construction or permanent improvement of buildings, or purchase of major medical equipment; (4) matching other federal grants; or (5) providing funds for research or training to any entity other than a public or private non-profit entity.

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

Catalog Number: 13.991

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	89.5	89.5	89.5

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

The objective of the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant is to provide states with resources for comprehensive preventive health services including emergency medical care.

Possible Uses:

This grant is a relatively small amount of money, but its purpose is on target. Current programming, e.g., genetic screening, can be redirected to teenage clients.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant

Catalog Number: 13.992

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	490	469	509

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services (ADAMHA) provides financial assistance to states and territories for supporting development projects of more effective prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and activities dealing with alcohol and drug abuse; to support community mental health centers for the provision of services for chronically mentally ill individuals, severely mentally disturbed children and adolescents, mentally ill elderly individuals, identifiable populations which are currently underserved; and to coordinate mental health and health care services provided within health care centers.

Possible Uses:

ADAMHA money can be targeted for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome education and prevention programs. It can be used for counseling teens on drug use that can assist in delaying sexual activity. Recent evidence indicates that teens who abuse drugs and alcohol are also more likely to be sexually active.

Of the 35 percent of the funding allocated for substance abuse, 20 percent is required to be used for prevention intervention. Some states received an increase after the distribution formula for block grant dollars was revised in 1985. This new drug money is specifically targeted to teenage pregnancy and other high-risk groups.

Individuals with mental health problems and low self-esteem may be targetable when using mental health portions.

Medical Assistance Program – Medicaid

Catalog Number: 13.774

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	27,779	24,995	26,640

Match Ratio: Varies
Family Planning 90 Percent Federal

Description:

Medicaid provides financial assistance to states for payments of medical services on behalf of cash assistance recipients and in certain states, on behalf of other medically needy individuals, who, except for income and resources, would be eligible for cash assistance.

Possible Uses:

States must provide for the categorically needy; in and out-patient hospital services; other laboratory and x-ray services; home health services for persons over age 21; family planning services; physicians; and early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment for individuals under age 21. For the medically needy, states are required to provide any seven of these services for which federal financial participation is available.

Medicaid is the largest source of money for adolescent pregnancy. Key use of Management Information will find the most needy clients. Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) can be used extensively for services to adolescents. Illinois has a thirty page booklet on using Medicaid for Adolescent Pregnancy available.

A couple of states have shown that private money can be used as a match for hospital care.

Developmental Disability - Special Projects

Catalog Number: 13.631

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	64	64	64

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

The developmental disability program supports projects to improve services or prevent developmental disabilities.

Possible Uses:

Great project-by-project demonstration source. Development Disability Planning Councils are recognizing their role in prevention more and more. Teen pregnancy may be the number one cause of environmental mental retardation. A good source for assistance to teens with low-birth-weight babies.

Medical Assistance Program Medicaid Waivers

Catalog Number: 13.714

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

There is no single description of the Medical Assistance Program Medicaid Waivers. Each state can design its own demonstration project and apply for a waiver of their statewide Medicaid Plan to conduct the demonstration in one or more pilot sites.

Possible Uses:

Medicaid demonstrations have been used for assisting different population groups such as the developmentally disabled. Case management, home care, programs for disabled children of teens up to three years old, are examples of programs that can be provided if waivers are obtained.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Catalog Number: 10.557

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	1,504	1,589.49	1,663.5

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal Fiscal 1984

Description:

The special supplemental food program provides food and education for low-income, pregnant women, children, and lactating mothers.

Possible Uses:

This program is an ever-increasing source of money. It can be easily oriented to teens for whom nutrition education, physical exams, and similar services are vital.

Food Stamps

Catalog Number: 10.561

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	11,732.2	11,592.6	11,793.29

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Fiscal 1985

Description:

The Food Stamp program helps to improve the diet of low-income households by supplementing their food purchase.

Possible Uses:

Outreach portion and Management Information System (MIS) portion may be used to get people at-risk into other programs. Also, some Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program staff do a half-hearted job for WIC clients to link with Food Stamps and surplus commodities. If Food Stamp work requirements create good programs states should try recruiting teenagers to serve as volunteers. The school lunch and breakfast programs are other options for assisting mother and child in areas of high teen-parent populations.

Crippled Children's Program

Catalog Number: 13.994

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	Part of MCH Block Grant (13.994)		

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

The Crippled Children's Program operates in all states, providing counseling and diagnostic and rehabilitation services to all children through the age of 18. Many of the teens who are clients of this program have genetic handicapping conditions which may be passed on to their offspring without the appropriate counseling for genetic and family planning services.

Possible Uses:

Illinois discovered that a very large number of crippled children who were clients of this program had teenage parents. It is critical to get to this population to delay second birth. It is also vital that services be available to teens who are clients of the Crippled Children's Program. Additionally, these clients who are 11-18 years of age should receive genetic screening and counseling so that future dependent, handicapped populations can be reached.

Community Health Centers

Catalog Number: 13.224

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	375	396	400

Match Ratio: Federal/Local

Description:

Community Health Centers provide primary, supplemental, and environmental health services to medically underserved populations. Priorities are focused on capacity-building in the most medically underserved areas and maintenance of existing centers that are serving high-priority populations and have demonstrated sound fiscal and management capabilities; monitoring and assessment of project performance; development and implementation of mechanisms for improving quality of care; and maximizing third-party reimbursement levels through improved project administration and management.

Possible Uses:

The money available is properly targeted to many possible uses. The Governor controls and signs off on all local projects so that targeting is possible.

Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Projects

Catalog Number: 13.995

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	11.7	10.6	11.7

Match Ratio: Competitive Grants

Description:

Adolescent Family Life Demonstration on Projects promote positive, family-centered programs directing self-discipline and other prudent approaches to the problem of adolescent premarital sexual relations, including adolescent pregnancy; they promote adoption as an alternative for adolescent parents. The program seeks to fund innovative, comprehensive, and integrated approaches to the delivery of services for pregnant adolescents with primary emphasis on unmarried adolescents who are 17 years old and under, and for adolescent parents.

Possible Uses:

This program is a great funding source for local projects and it is a popular source of local demonstration money.

Preventive Health Services – Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Grants

Catalog Number: 13.977

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	45.5	44.0	49.5

Match Ratio: 100 Percent

Description:

The purpose of the disease control program is to reduce morbidity and mortality by preventing cases and complications of sexually transmitted diseases. Project grants under Section 318c, awarded to state and local health departments, emphasize the development and implementation of nationally uniform control programs which focus on disease intervention activities designed to reduce the incidence of these diseases with education activities supporting these basic program activities. The growing AIDS epidemic is expected to influence priorities for these grant awards over the next several years.

Possible Uses:

Common venereal diseases (syphilis, gonorrhea, and clamidia) are still seen in sexually active teens, whether appearing in school-based health clinics or elsewhere. This program can be an important tool for education and identification of at-risk teens.

Job Training Partnership Act

Catalog Number: 17.250

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	1,885.2	1,783.1	1,783

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

States plan and coordinate local Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. These local programs require 40 percent of the funds to be used for youth. Currently, many service delivery areas are not meeting this requirement and are desperate for referrals. Hooking up family planning referrals is one method used by some local areas.

Possible Uses:

States may use JTPA funding for teen training, assessment of skills, and placement for employment.

JTPA Governor's 8 Percent Discretionary Funding

Catalog Number: 17.250

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Match Ratio: 50 Percent Match on 80 Percent of Total 8 Percent

Description:

Under the JTPA Governors' 8 Percent Discretionary Funding, each Governor may spend 8 percent of the state's JTPA dollars on employment programs of his or her choice. Of the 80 percent portion, 75 percent must be used for disadvantaged persons. Money must be funneled through an educational agency, and 15 percent of the 80 percent may also be used for administration.

Possible Uses:

This funding source can be used under teen pregnancy programs that relate to employment, such as job training for pregnant teems, day care, transportation, and double social utility, i.e., teens being trained as day care operators. It can also be used to leverage private money.

Work Incentive Program and Demonstration

Catalog Number: 13.646

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	258	203	110

Match Ratio: Varies

Description:

The WIN program is not mandatory for teen mothers with babies but it can be used as a voluntary program to assist in paying for services. Welfare Reform seeks to modify this program by making it mandatory for mothers of children age three and older.

Possible Uses:

Project Chance, the Illinois' welfare to employment program, uses voluntary WIN registrants, some of whom are teen parents, in its educational and training programs.

Wagner Peyser Discretionary Program 7(b)

Catalog Number: 17.207

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	73.0	76	34

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal
Employment Services

Description:

The Wagner Peyser Discretionary Program is the Governor's 10 percent set-aside which provides, among other things, services for groups with special needs.

Possible Uses:

Because this program is administered by the Employment Services Agency, few social services and other staff know about or are involved in its expenditure. This is a good source for resources related to teen fathers and parental responsibility.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)

Catalog Number: N/A

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

TJTC is a federal tax credit offered to employers who hire someone from targeted groups, including: individuals 18-24 years old, general assistance recipients, economically disadvantaged youth participating in co-op education programs, AFDC recipients, and summer youth. The credit is 85 percent of the first year wages up to $6,000, and 50 percent of second year wages up to $6,000.

Possible Uses:

This is a highly flexible program that, if combined with some state money for administration, enhances its potential for becoming the most important program a state can operate.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Catalog Number: 16.541

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	$40.7	40.7	43.0

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquincy Prevention (JJDP) Program increases the capacity of state and local governments for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Possible Uses:

This is one place to tap school dropout money, although the greatest source of dropout funds is in education and social services. Currently, the majority of the JJDP money in delinquency is spent on prostitutes and male delinquents. States could consider altering the balance by focusing more funds on dropout prevention for pregnant adolescents.

Child Development - Head Start

Catalog Number: 13.600

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	1,074.6	1,040	1,075

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Fiscal 1987

Description:

The Child Development and Head Start are local programs for children 3 years of age to kindergarten. Head Start agencies hire disadvantaged mothers and have priority for the handicapped. The Governor must sign-off on Head Start applications.

Possible Uses:

Older teen mothers with children 3 years old and over qualify for this quality program, which is also useful for finding employment and referrals for teen mothers.

Social Services Block Grant

Catalog Number: 13.667

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	2,725	2,583.9	2,700

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal Fiscal 1985

Description:

The Social Services Block Grant is Old Faithful - the deepest of the wells to draw upon. Most state agencies have continued to use the old Title XX rules and regulations. Programs can be loosened up. The donated fund portion can be used to leverage match.

Possible Uses:

This grant can be used for areas of teen pregnancy programs such as alternative schools, counseling, parenting, day care, transportation, home visitors, drop-out services, and drug and alcohol services.

Vocational Education - Consumer and Homemaker Education

Catalog Number: 84.049

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	31.6	30.2	

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

One example of Vocational Education is the University of Illinois homemaker service, using paraprofessionals to teach courses such as prenatal care, infant care, accidental poisoning in the home, and child development.

Possible Uses:

In the last reported year, Illinois homes with 359 children under the age of two were reached. The Comprehensive Health Education Program (CHEP) program has targeted Hispanic populations in Chicago for this year.

Foster Grandparents

Catalog Number: 72.001

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	56.1	53.7	56.1

Match Ratio: Federal/Local

Description:

Foster Grandparents is an ACTION program that serves as a source of labor for local programs.

Possible Uses:

This program can be used to develop intergenerational programs for teens and children of teens.

Retired Service Volunteer Program (RSVP)

Catalog Number: 72.002

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	29.6	28.3	29.6

Match Ratio: Federal/Local

Description:

RSVP is a source of inexpensive retired labor under the ACTION program. ACTION staff look for community service programs to fund.

Possible Uses:

Day care and literacy programs utilizing retired persons can be developed.

Older Workers Title V Program

Catalog Number: 13.633-635

National Budget: Fiscal 1985 Fiscal 1986 Fiscal 1987
(millions)

Match Ratio: Federal/Local

Description:

National Programs under the Older Workers Title V Program include: National Council of Senior Citizens, American Association of Retired Persons, Urban League, Forest Service, and ABLE.

Possible Uses:

This is a state and national program that can be used as a source of inexpensive subsidized labor in programs which serve teens and children.

Community Services Block Grant

Catalog Number: 13.665

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	300	310	280

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

The Community Block Grant provides local funding to multiple programs and services, such as employment and training, for low-income individuals. The Governor has discretion over 5 percent of the total dollars.

Possible Uses:

This program is one of the few left from the old Office of Economic Opportunity. A little new money in fiscal 1985. This is a very flexible program which could be targetted to the teen population. There are relatively few rules in this block grant. In 1987, states were asked to make adolescent pregnancy prevention a priority.

Refugee Assistance Programs

Catalog Number: 13.184

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	459.2	315.8	357.9

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

The Refugee Assistance Programs provide social service, cash, and medical assistance programs for refugees. The dollar amount for each state should probably equal the refugee population so that it is not insignificant.

Possible Uses:

Many refugee populations have very high teen birth rates.

Child Welfare

Catalog Number: 13.645

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	220	198.1	200

Match Ratio: Formula 75 Percent Fiscal 1987

Description:

The Child Welfare program establishes, extends, and strengthens child welfare services that are provided by state and local public welfare agencies to enable children to remain in their own homes or to provide alternate permanent homes for them.

Possible Uses:

This program can pay for areas of teen pregnancy programs such as homemaker services, prevention, parenting, adoption assistance, and protective day care. Special funds are available for teen parents who are in foster homes.

Child Abuse Prevention

Catalog Number: 13.669

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	12	11.4	11.4

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

Child Abuse Prevention is a federal program that assists in improving and increasing activities for the prevention of child abuse. Child abuse is higher among teen parents than the total population. Targetting of this resource will assist both program goals.

Possible Uses:

High rates of child abuse and neglect in teen families should result in these parents receiving higher priority in both prevention and intervention services. Child abuse registers are a natural source for referrals to family planning services.

Special Education

Catalog Number: 84.027

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	1,245.2	1,163.3	1,135.1

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal Fiscal 1987

Description:

The Education for the Handicapped Act provides funds for physically and emotionally handicapped and learning disabled children aimed at keeping them in the "least restrictive" school environment. Some states consider the emotional handicaps of being pregnant a qualifying condition.

Possible Uses:

This program can be used for a range of services, including related health services and counseling. States should consider using the dollars to keep pregnant teens in school.

Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance

Catalog Number: 84.024

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	22.5	22.5	22.5

Match Ratio: Project Grants

Description:

The Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance program supports demonstration, dissemination, and state implementation of model preschool and early childhood projects for handicapped children. A new Title I, Part H makes grants to states to plan and develop these programs for infants and toddlers (age 0-2).

Possible Uses:

Grants are given for project development models that implement services to handicapped children from birth through eight years of age with emphasis below age six. Parent participation, dissemination of information to the professional community and general public, and evaluation of the effectiveness of each project are included. Grants are also made to assist states in developing and implementing a comprehensive delivery system for special education of handicapped children from birth to age five.

Education Block Grant

Catalog Number: 84.151

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	500	478.5	500

Match Ratio: N/A

Description:

The Education Block Grant program assists state and local education agencies improve elementary and secondary education through consolidation of twenty-eight elementary and secondary education programs into a single authorization. The goal is to reduce paperwork and assign responsibility for the design and implementation of programs to local education agencies (LEAs).

Possible Uses:

Grants are awarded to state education agencies for state and local educational programs, including special projects. States have the ability to direct these funds to the education of pregnant teens or teen parents.

Adult Education

Catalog Number: 84.002

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	101.9	97.6	102

Match Ratio: 90 Percent Federal

Description:

The Adult Education program expands educational opportunities and encourages the establishment of programs of adult education that will enable educationally disadvantaged adults to acquire basic skills necessary to function in society, to complete secondary school, and to profit from employment-related training.

Possible Uses:

Special emphasis is given to programs of instruction in computational skills and in speaking, reading, or writing English for those adults who are less educated and most in need of educational assistance. Up to 20 percent may be used for the certificate of graduation from a secondary school. Up to 20 percent of state allocation may be used for the education of institutionalized adults. Not less than 10 percent of the state allocation must be used for special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training projects.

Summer Youth Employment Program

Catalog Number: 16.017

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)			750.0

Match Ratio: 100 Percent Federal

Description:

The Summer Youth Employment program, part of the JTPA program, subsidizes part-time employment and training during the summer.

Possible Uses:

This program targets summer jobs to teen fathers, teen mothers who stay in school, teens whose sisters or mothers are teen parents. Its purpose is to assist in preventing teen pregnancy and building parental responsibility. Teaching life options in sex education courses as part of the "training/remediation" is another suggested use.

Child Support Enforcement Grant

Catalog Number: 13.679

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)			728.2

Match Ratio: 70 Percent Administrative Cost Federal
90 Percent Development Costs

Description:

The Child Support Enforcement Grant is a federal grant assisting states in locating absentee parents, establishing paternity, enforcing support obligations.

Possible Uses:

The federal government's incentive payments to states, based on benefit to cost ratios for collections, have no strings attached to their use. Some states have earmarked the money for children's trust funds. States could use some of these funds for any type of teenage pregnancy initiative. They are encouraged to do so, since most states spend more than half their welfare payments on families in which the mother had her first child as a teenager.

Foster Care

Catalog Number: 13.645

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	N/A	N/A	719.2

Match Ratio: Varies

Description:

Foster care provides federal financial assistance to states on behalf of eligible children who need care away from their families.

Possible Uses:

The state is the legal parent for thousands of children. Many of these are teens who will become or are sexually active or who will become parents. Most states have few programs for the foster teen parent and her child. Resources are open-ended.

Native American Programs

Catalog Number: 15.144

National Budget:	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987
(millions)	N/A	N/A	58.7

Match Ratio: Varies

Description:

The Native American programs provide entitlements and grants for Indian education.

Possible Uses:

Native Americans are a significant population in many western states. It is possible that this source can be used for health, education, and social services for this target population.

PART THREE: Additional Resources

PUBLICATIONS

Creating Family Life Education Programs in the Public Schools: A Guide for State Education Policymakers, National Association of State Boards of Education, 701 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, VA. 1985. (703) 684-4000.

Focus on the First Sixty Months, National Governors' Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001. July 1987. A catalog of Exemplary Prevention Programs for Children 0-5. (202) 624-5379.

Human Sexuality: Values and Choices, The Search Institute, 122 West Franklin Avenue, Suite 525, Minneapolis, MN 55404. A 120-minute videotape, teacher manual, and parent book curriculum for seventh and eighth grade students and parents. (612) 870-9522.

Model Programs: Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy and Building Youth Self-Sufficiency, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC. 1986.

Preventing Teenage Pregnancy: The States Take Action, Council of State Policy and Planning Agencies, Washington, D.C. 1987. A working paper of the policy development process employed by seven states who participated in the CSPA State Policy Academy on State Leadership for Reducing Teenage Pregnancy. (202) 624-7727.

Sex Respect: The Option of True Sexual Freedom, Committee on the Status of Women, 1850 East Ridgewood, Glenview, IL 60025. A curriculum for parents, teachers and students to teach sexual abstinence. (312) 729-3298.

PROGRAMS

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse

Children's Defense Fund
122 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
Karen Pittman
(202) 628-8787

Urban Middle Schools Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program

Academy for Educational Development
School Services Division
680 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
Michelle Cahill
(212) 397-0040

National Urban League Male Responsibility Project

This is a series of posters, radio and TV spots available for order.

National Urban League
500 East 62nd Street
New York, NY 10021
Ed Pitt
(212) 310-9121

STEP: The Summer Training and Education Programs

STEP operates in five demonstration sites, targetting low-income youth ages 14-15, to increase participants' academic achievement and career awareness.

Public/Private Ventures
399 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Natalie Jaffee
(215) 592-9099

Community of Caring

This is a program of family, community and schools, working together to develop a caring environment that helps teens develop meaningful, healthy, relationships. It includes a values-based curriculum for educators, parents and students

The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation
1350 New York Avenue, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005
Eunice Kennedy Shriver
(202) 393-1250

Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy Project

This project is a sexuality and decision-making curriculum

Girls Club of America, Inc.
205 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Jane Quinn
(212) 689-3700

The Support Center for School Based Clinics

Center for Population Options
5650 Kirby
Suite 148
Houston, TX 77005
Sharon Lovick
(713) 664-7400

SHARE Resource Center

This program is an automated clearinghouse of information, programs, research, videotapes, media campaigns and posters gathered from around the country.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Family Support Administration
Room 5600, North Building
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201
Peg Washnitzer
(202) 245-2340

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Georgia Office of Child Support Recovery helps custodial parents collect child support. The program also provides a variety of related services. One pubic information effort distributes a tabloid flyer that discusses the "facts about the financial responsibilities of parenthood." This flyer is reprinted here as a potential resource for states.

For information about the program or the flyer, contact the Office of Child Support Recovery, Gerogia Department of Human Resources, Room 529, 878 Peachtree Street N.E., Atlanta, GA 30309, or call 1-800-227-7993.

Looking beyond teenage pregnancy

Some facts about the financial responsibilities of parenthood

For a teenager, having a child is an expensive problem that lasts a lifetime.
Children need love and support from both parents.

Can't I get welfare (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) to help me take care of my baby? I don't want to get married.

You may, but you must help your caseworker identify the father and get him to help pay the child's expenses.

How will the State find out who the father is?

The mother must give all the personal information she has about the father to the caseworker before she can draw welfare for herself and her child. **Blood tests** are used by OCSR to determine who may or may not be the father of the child. Tests include blood samples from the possible father, the mother and the baby, and they are very accurate. A person who does not believe he is the father can also ask for blood tests. The Office of Child Support Recovery has agents who will talk with the father and mother and help arrange the payments.

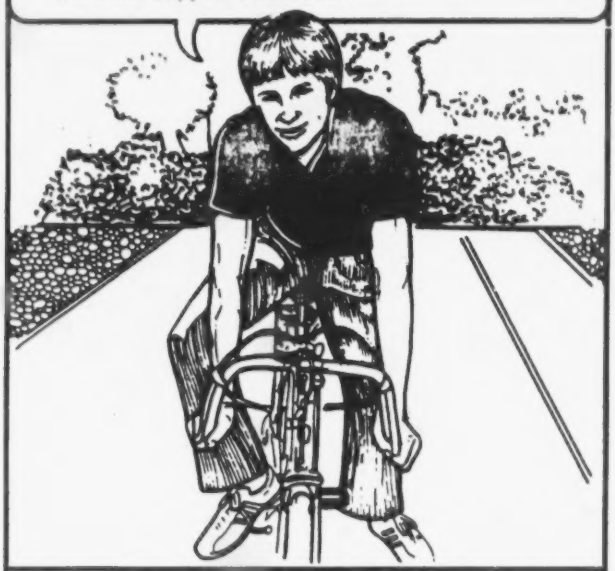
I can't pay child support. I'm in school and I don't have a job.

The State welfare program, under the Georgia Department of Human Resources, may help your child and the mother. But you are building up a debt with every welfare payment they get—and you will have to pay it back. That's the law. Parents have the primary responsibility. Welfare is a substitute.

I am the baby's father, but I'm in school. I only have an afternoon job for spending money. Who knows where I'll be by the time I make enough to pay child support. How can the State find me when even I don't know where I'll be living?

The Child Support Office will find you. Every state has an office to locate absent parents. The federal government has a nationwide network to locate absent parents. They use public records such as social security numbers, labor records, unemployment records, driver's license records and car registration records to find parents who should be paying support and paying back the welfare money "borrowed" in welfare payments.

Suppose I don't make a lot of money. **How much** will the Child Support Office take?



If you are already under a court order, OCSR will collect the amount due under the order (Up to **50%** of your wages can be garnisheed.) If not, they will give you some say if you talk with them and make voluntary arrangements. They will consider your ability to pay in determining the amount you should pay each month. You will have to pay back the welfare payments and keep your child support payments up to date. That can take many years.

I've heard my child's father **won't have to pay** child support. He's in the **Army.**

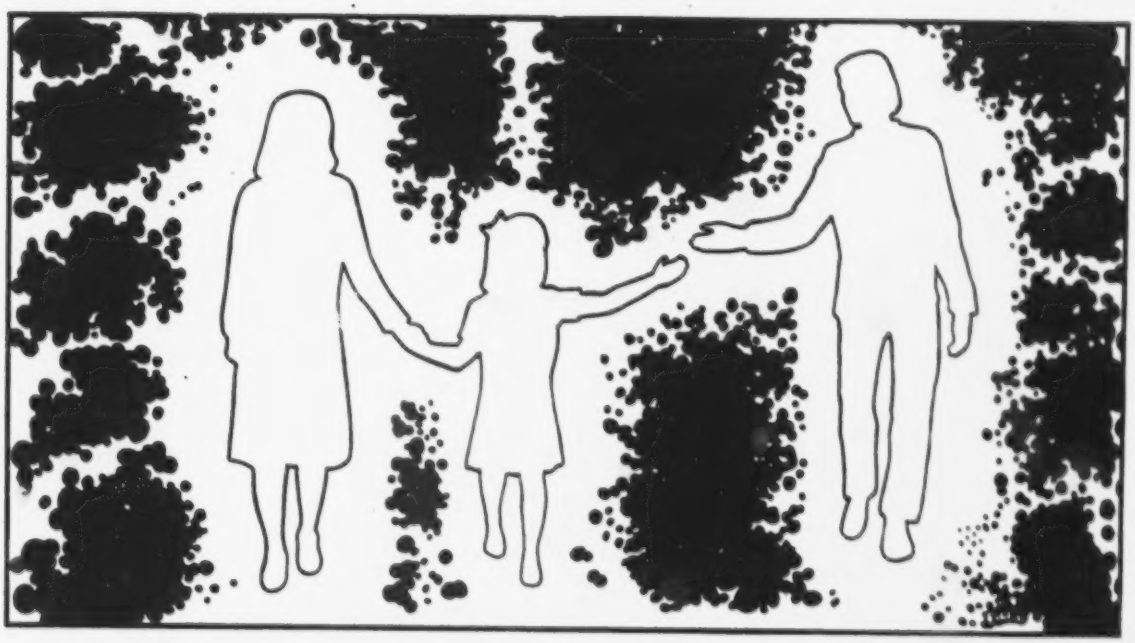
That is not true. When you give information about him to the child support agent, the agent will contact the military authorities and make arrangements for child support payments.

But suppose I have a lot of bills, car payments and payments on my stereo?

Child support must come first. Children are their parents' responsibility. You might have to give up the car or the stereo—or both.

I don't want to go through all this. My parents will take care of the baby and I'm going back to school. Why should I try to get child support?

As your child grows up, he or she has a right to be loved and supported by **both** parents. Unless certain legal steps are taken, your child **will not have a legal father** and **will not get** the support and **rights of inheritance** from both parents.



The Office of Child Support Recovery exists to help families with children collect the support due them from the parent who does not live with them. Financial assistance is its only responsibility, but the child support workers hope the children will have some personal attention from the absent parent as well.

The office is set up to identify and locate the absent parent, to establish paternity, to arrange a legal obligation and payment schedule for child support, and to enforce the obligation and payments. Services are available throughout the State.

Local offices welcome requests from parents who need help in collecting support. Call or visit the office nearest you, or call the Child Support toll free number below.

225 Pine Ave.
Albany, GA 31703-1827
(912) 431-2184

510 W. Lamar St.
Americus, GA 31709-1086
(912) 926-1377

193 E. Hancock Ave.
Athens, GA 30601
(404) 354-2825

878 Peachtree St. Rm 514
Atlanta, GA 30367
(404) 894-4121

500 Green St. Rm 500
Augusta, GA 30911
(404) 722-0931

1421 Lee St.
Brunswick, GA 31521-1634
(912) 264-8500

26 W. Broad St.
Camilla, GA 31730
(912) 336-0490

22 South Erwin St.
Cartersville, GA 30120
(404) 382-0337

140 Madison St.
Clarkesville, GA 30523
(404) 754-9100

307 15th St. 2nd Fl.
Columbus, GA 31901
(404) 571-7317

Rockdale Co. Courthouse
Conyers, GA 30207
(404) 922-7750

502-B 16th Ave. E.
Cordele, GA 31015
(912) 273-7977

Newton Co. Courthouse
Covington, GA 30209
(404) 787-2583

210 Dahlonega St. Rm 201
Cumming, GA 30130
(404) 889-0006

208 Court St. 2nd Fl.
Cuthbert, GA 31740-0030
(912) 732-6868

111 W. Griffin St.
Dallas, GA 30132
(404) 445-1056

302 Thornton St.
Dalton, GA 30720
(404) 272-2326

547 Church St.
Decatur, GA 30030
(404) 373-3163

202 W. Jackson St.
Dublin, GA 31040
(912) 272-6024

600-A Sixth Ave.
Eastman, GA 31023
(912) 374-7841

16 W. Church St.
Elberton, GA 30635
(404) 283-6751

Peach Co. Courthouse
Ft. Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-3202

711 Green St. Rm 309
Gainesville, GA 30501
(404) 535-5735

235 E. Slaton Ave.
Griffin, GA 30224
(404) 228-9900

Yarborough Building
Hardwick, GA 31034
(912) 453-4761

Liberty Co. Courthouse
Hinesville, GA 31313
(912) 876-4154

Butts Co. Courthouse
Jackson, GA 30233
(404) 775-8398

124 N. McDonough St. Rm 207
Jonesboro, GA 30236
(404) 477-0174

1302 N. Main St.
LaFayette, GA 30728
(404) 638-2186

169 Crogan St.
Lawrenceville, GA 30246
(404) 962-2977

681 Mulberry St. Rm 410
Macon, GA 31201
(912) 749-6337

191 Lawrence St. Rm B-100
Marietta, GA 30061
(404) 423-2410

Walton Co. Courthouse
Monroe, GA 30655
(404) 267-4571

8-A Madison St.
Newnan, GA 30264
(404) 251-0068

Atkins Co. Courthouse
Pearson, GA 31642
(912) 422-7111

436 Broad St. Rm 201
Rome, GA 30161
(404) 295-6494

415 W. Broughton St. Rm 1
Savannah, GA 31401-3217
(912) 944-4631

35-37 E. Main St.
Statesboro, GA 30458
(912) 489-8747

Emanuel Co. Office Bldg.
Swainsboro, GA 30401
(912) 237-5931

112 E. Hall St.
Thomson, GA 30824
(404) 595-7175

11 Library Lane
Tifton, GA 31794-1339
(912) 386-8444

118 N. Ashley St.
Valdosta, GA 31603-1869
(912) 333-5240

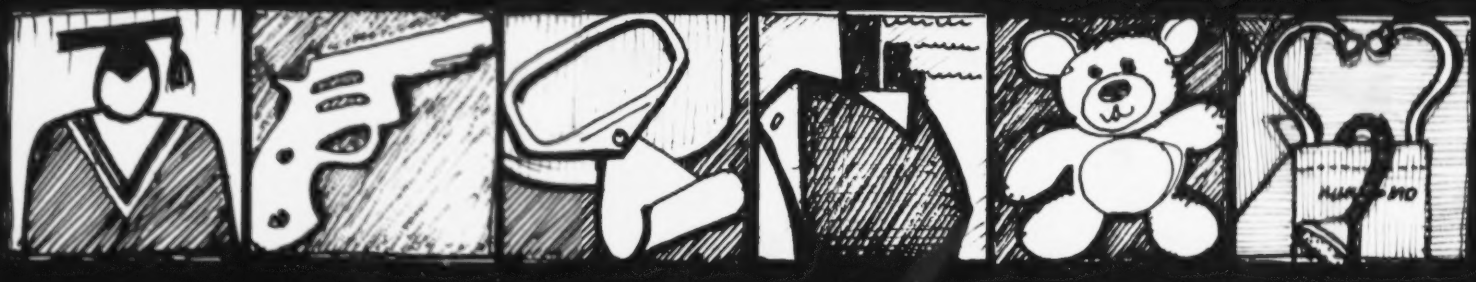
202 Carl Vinson Parkway
Warner Robins, GA 31093
(912) 922-4471

801 Tebeau St. Rm 213
Waycross, GA 31502-1130
(912) 283-5635

105 E. Candler St. Rm 411
Winder, GA 30680
(404) 867-7414

Office of Child Support Recovery
Georgia Department of Human Resources
Room 529, 878 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Call Toll Free 1-800-227-7993.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES



NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION
HALL OF STATES
444 N CAPITOL STREET
WASHINGTON, DC 20001